

TROY HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1878.

THOS. D. FISHER, Editor.
W. T. THOMSON, Editor.

Milwaukee has gone Democratic.

Rhode Island went Republican at the recent election.

The house committee have agreed upon a bill for payment of the unexpended balance of the Geneva award.

It is said that the passage of the Blair resolution through the Maryland legislature excites but little interest at Washington.

Henry Clay Dean and Thomas L. Anderson, strong greenback men, advise Democrats, who are greenbackers, to hold to their party.

The United States Ministers to Liberia and Hayti advise the colored people of this country to stay away from those countries.

The Louisiana supreme court has denied the rehearing asked for by the attorney-general in the case of returning Board Anderson, and the prisoner has been released.

A bill has passed the house authorizing the commission having in charge the Washington monument to apply \$36,000 to giving greater stability to the foundation.

Secretary Sherman has had another interview with the house committee on banking and currency. He still claims that he can resume specie payments if no hostile legislation is enacted.

Mr. Stephens has introduced a bill in the house to authorize a new metric system. The object is to establish an absolutely accurate decimal standard of measurement. It seems to be of doubtful practicability.

The navy department has received official advice from the South Pacific to the effect that certain American vessels are engaged in the Chinese coolie traffic. The matter has been considered by the cabinet, and preventive measures will be adopted.

The Chicago Tribune says: "Mr. Blaine, we fancy, will go into the next Republican convention backed by the solid vote of his sister-in-law. He may be reinforced by the Maine delegation, even though his own town, Augusta, has just gone Democratic for the first time in ten years."

Ex-Governor Pinchback, of Louisiana, had an interview with the president on the 8th, and took occasion to give his views of the people of that state. He says Louisiana has the best governor within his recollection. People are better satisfied than heretofore with public affairs, although, as elsewhere, they complain of hard times.

Britton A. Hill has called a state convention of the Missouri Nationals to meet at Sedalia on the 19th of June, to put in the field a state ticket. No one will be permitted to take part in the convention who is not ready to divest himself of all fellowship with, or allegiance to, either the Democratic or Republican parties, and pledge himself to stand by the principles and support the candidates approved and nominated by the convention.

It is said that the anti-administration Republicans have concluded to let Mr. Hayes alone. As far as they have gone in their opposition they do not realize much advantage. It is very provoking to be sure, but stern facts must be regarded. Mr. Hayes remains unshaken by the stupendous efforts of the august malignants to intimidate and demoralize him. If he cannot be driven, perhaps it occurs to the antagonists that he may be coaxed to somewhat better purpose. He has an important position and may wield in the future valuable influence for or against them. There must be a reorganization for the next presidential campaign. Can Grantism succeed against Hayesism, if the elements are kept distinct and divergent in their action?

GRANT VS. THE PEOPLE.

We give a short extract from a letter written by Grant to his friend Judge Long of St. Louis. It was included on Washington's birthday: "But if I was where I was one year ago, and for the previous seven years, I would put a most determined vote upon the repudiation bill—called silver bill—if it should receive the vote of congress. I fear it has passed, but hope, if so, all business men in the country will work to defeat its operation by refusing to make contracts except to be paid in gold coin."

How he indulges in golden visions. With what gusto this beggar on horseback talks big talk and affects immense wisdom, while with solemn air he bestrides the world and indulges in heroic reflections of his great military fame to which he super-added that astute statesmanship the like of which was never known in this country, whose unique quality fairly challenges comparison with any in the annals of history. Of all the strange freaks of Fortune in shaping men of destiny, of all the whimsical moods the dame ever was betrayed into by her dreamy flights of fancy, Ulysses as a president of a self-governing people, capped the climax and marked the sine qua non of absurdity. Surely the scene of his reigning and ruling by the consent, approval and applause of the people in this asylum of liberty, in this land of the free and home of the brave, must have convulsed the gods with derisive laughter. Such a concatenation of events, such a conglomeration of political ideas, policies and practices under the full blaze of the nineteenth century civilization, in view of the precedents, predilections, precepts, hallowed associations, traditions, positive organic laws, the reason and instincts of nature and education, almost passes comprehension. Now that the tide has subsided and the old landmarks are reappearing, it seems like a horrid nightmare that came upon the nation with the stupor of a fearful delirium in which there was the reckless eating of all manner of poisonous, inflammable and deranging elements, that would prey with dread violence on the minds and hearts of its constituent members, racking the system as with the dire energies of volcanic eruption. This evil genius, with some species of incantation, waved his wand, and the multitudes were inspired to the strangest contortions in their devotions about the altars of their country, so that the old order of legitimate service seemed to have been reduced to a wretched farce that was simply a temporary play under the god of misrule. In these lax times, under these mischievous influences, what was done? National and state laws were suspended, and those who protested were hooted down. The sword and purse were the powerful instrumentalities that compelled obedience. Grant used them both freely and climbed to fame over the heaps of bones of the dead and the groans and ragged poverty of the living slaves. There were millions in it to the oligarchy whose cold blooded machinations were concealed by the false guise of patriotism. But the spell was broken, this Sampson was shorn of his strength, and there was easier breathing and a more cheerful feeling. Still this evil genius plagues us. He would veto the people's wishes. If he failed in that, he would still combine with the money sharks and force a recognition of and submission to his power. As he marched the poor soldiers into the wilderness, so would he march his countrymen, the humble laborers, the producers, the taxpayers, into the waters of the dead sea of bankruptcy.

The Democratic members of the house met in caucus on the evening of the 6th for the purpose of nominating a door-keeper in place of Polk. Gen. Chas. W. Field was nominated on the first ballot. Gen. Shields of Missouri received 22 votes.

The Kansas City Times says: "Viewed from a partisan standpoint, the result of Tuesday's election certainly affords cause for congratulation to the Democracy of Kansas City. After an unfortunate dissolution of several years, the party is once more united, harmonious, and victorious, in full possession of the government of the city, and with the best feeling pervading its ranks."

The Kansas City Times says: "Viewed from a partisan standpoint, the result of Tuesday's election certainly affords cause for congratulation to the Democracy of Kansas City. After an unfortunate dissolution of several years, the party is once more united, harmonious, and victorious, in full possession of the government of the city, and with the best feeling pervading its ranks."

Mr. Wood says he has no doubt of the passage of the tariff bill in the house by the first of May, and its passage in the senate before the close of the present session.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The most important event since our last report is the circular sent by the English government to the European powers. It is in substance an entire renunciation of the San Stefano treaty. According to this, England's ultimatum, the whole treaty must be submitted to the congress for revision. Russia must fight or back squarely down. The following is an extract from the document: "Every material stipulation of the treaty involved a departure from the treaty of 1856 and the declaration signed in London in 1871. It is impossible for her majesty's government to acquiesce in a withdrawal from the cognizance of the powers of articles which are modifications of existing treaties. But neither British interests nor the well being of the Turkish provinces would be consulted by the assembling of a congress restricted by Prince Gortschakoff's latest reservations."

According to late dispatches there are indications of concessions from Russia, at Germany's suggestion. The latest London special to the Republican says: "Public opinion both here and on the Continent inclines toward a belief in a peaceable solution of the difficulty between Russia and England, though it is hard to understand why there is less danger of war than there was ten days ago. In the constant alternations between peaceful and warlike probabilities the situation has reached a pacific stage, but to-morrow may bring on a return of acute symptoms of war. Rumors are numerous and contradictory as usual; absolute news there is none. Lord Beaconsfield's speech in the house of lords to-night is looked forward to with great anxiety, as he is expected to define the intentions of the English government more specifically than they have hitherto been declared. Good information, however, leads to the belief that the next action of importance will come from Russia, as the English government is unlikely to make any further declaration until Lord Salisbury's dispatch is answered."

Serious trouble is reported in the British South African possessions. The English troops have been defeated by the insurrectionary natives.

Representative Gunter, of Arkansas, has introduced in congress a bill providing for the appointment of a commission, to consist of three colored men—one to be appointed by the president, one by the vice-president, and one by the speaker of the house—whose duty it shall be to inquire into the material, industrial and intellectual status of the colored people of the United States, their needs, and what, if anything, the national government can do for their advancement and the amelioration of their condition. The bill provides for an appropriation of \$15,000 to pay the expenses of the commission. Mr. G. is evidently a man of originality. He understands how and when to speak to touch popular sentiment. In the light of the history of freedmen's bureaus, freedmen's banks and pensions, his constituents have reason to be highly elated at his timely suggestion. But, really, such a proposition from such a man in such a section of the country, excites more or less surprise with us.

The Democratic members of the house met in caucus on the evening of the 6th for the purpose of nominating a door-keeper in place of Polk. Gen. Chas. W. Field was nominated on the first ballot. Gen. Shields of Missouri received 22 votes.

Wells is at Washington importing Mr. Hayes in behalf of Anderson for the collectorship at New Orleans. Packard is there urging his own claims for the position.

According to the late apportionment of school money for 1878, Lincoln county's share is \$1,902.57; the number of school children is 6,176.

Municipal election returns from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri indicate general Democratic success.

An investigation of the government printing office is going on at Washington.

LOUISVILLE SPRINKLES.

The cheering days of spring are come, The gladdest of the year, Of perfumed winds and verdured woods And meadows green and clear.

skies to-day, though it everlastingly poured down yesterday.

We asked the presiding genius of this establishment for the newspaper on whose margin we had scribbled some items, and the reply was, "There are no papers here except those you carried off to-day," which has rather got the Irish up in the family, and makes us bold to say we haven't any sprinkles, except those we sent before. O. yes; there's Dr. Prewitt's spontaneous eloquence at the late Murphy meeting here. The Doctor can get off some as sound sense as anybody when in earnest in any cause, as he was when he said, do so and so, not as I do, but, &c., which brought down the house. He says to send to Nat., whom he saw wearing the blue on the inside once, his congratulations upon his now wearing it on the outside. He is ready to sacrifice all his relations in the cause, like Artemus Ward in the war times. Mr. Norman Porter, late of Olney, is sojourning here for the present and blandly serves the wishes of all in the dry goods line. In a strictly business sense he may be impartial in his dealings, but we imagine that he would take down, exhibit and put back more calico and flannels for one good looking lady—single lady or widow we mean—than he would for a dozen men of any style. We just believe he's going to marry somebody.

Judge Shaw was in town last week, and we have been informed since, that his name is being formally discussed in all parts of the county for the next collectorship. He possesses the Jeffersonian qualifications, has been tried and not found wanting. Like the present incumbent's, his gentlemanly disposition and courteous dealings are among the best recommendations to office.

Mr. Gabe Reels is down from near Frankfort on a brief visit. He has taught successfully the past winter, and will open another school in that neighborhood shortly.

Dr. R. C. Prewitt returned from Troy to-day and reports a sensation in the way of an important business failure there.

Mr. Smith McGinnis, late of Montgomery county, has moved on to Mr. Clint Nash's farm three miles south of Louisville.

Mr. Fly, of Louisiana, is stopping for a season with his Uncle, Mr. W. H. Bartlett, and is doing the agreeable in the drug store.

At the public school meeting, on the 2d inst., Mr. Leroy Johnson was elected director.

Mr. W. H. Bartlett returned from court at Troy, to-day.

Miss Zell Estes is reported quite sick.

Mr. R. D. Walton addressed the people at Birkhead's school house on temperance last Saturday night, twenty additions; at Burr Oak Sunday and Monday nights, Mr. Thomas assisting; eighty-one signed the pledge, and an organization was effected. Mr. Walton will lecture at Wentzville next Saturday night.

Eighty-five business failures were reported in New York city during March, involving liabilities amounting to about \$7,000,000, while the assets are valued at only about \$3,000,000. The failures in February were fifty-seven, with total liabilities estimated at about \$4,000,000.

A letter from Assistant Engineer Schmidt states that but fifteen thousand cubic yards of earth remain to be removed before Capt. Eads will be entitled to another payment on the jetties.

Sedalia Democrat of the 4th: "The Labor Greenback representatives boasted all over Sedalia yesterday that they had succeeded in doing what they had started out to do—defeat the Democratic party."

It is said that of the 45,000 voters in San Francisco nearly 30,000 pay no taxes whatever.

Democrats, stick to your party and work in the ranks for the right.

What Sammy Tilden Should Do.

(Cincinnati Enquirer.)

Hon. Samuel Tilden will read the Enquirer's interview with Hendricks. It will give the old gentleman food for thought. It will guide him in the future. It will teach him that side partners are not always to be trusted. Mr. Tilden was outrageously betrayed by the Money Power. He was deceived by them and kept in ignorance of the state of affairs at Washington during the sitting of the electoral tribunal. Mr. Tilden should cast his lot with the people of the South and West, and take ground against the grinding Money Power of the East. His friends may want to vindicate him; therefore he should leave his present treacherous surroundings and announce his sympathies with the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country.

The Republican's correspondent thus describes a scene in congress on the 5th: "Ben Butler early in the day's session, getting his cue from the announcement in a morning paper that Gen. James Shields of Missouri was a candidate for door-keeper, rose to a privileged question and offered a resolution to elect Shields. He briefly extolled the latter's worth and claims upon the Democratic party. Morrison of Illinois replied by asking why it was that Butler had just discovered his worth and wanted to know why he (Butler) helped to drive such an excellent man from the house when he came there with a majority of thousands from the Kansas City district. This raised an immense excitement. Butler replied that because he had done wrong once they should not do so again. Sam Cox got the floor and in a speech of half an hour used Butler up badly. He held up his course in politics, and climaxed it with a laughable description of his effort to get into the Democratic ranks. Butler, standing in front of the speaker's desk, was the central figure of the lively scene. He attempted, in reply to Cox, to use the old 'shoo fly' retort, but it fell flat. The Republicans enjoyed the lashing Ben got as much as did the Democrats. After considerable wrangling over the rules, the Democrats carried the vote to postpone the question till Monday."

The post-office appropriation bill has been agreed to by the house committee, and will be reported at once. The bill appropriates \$33,290,373, which is \$3,257,398 less than the estimate of the department, and \$869,000 less than the amount of last year's bill. The compensation of railroads for carrying mails is reduced five per cent. by the present bill, which also re-establishes the old method of paying post-masters of the fourth class by commission on stamps cancelled instead of stamps sold.

The president, members of the cabinet, a number of senators, representatives and other Washington people visited Chester, Pa., on Saturday, to witness the launch of a new steamship, intended for the Brazilian trade, by Mr. John Roach. After the launch a splendid banquet was given to a couple of thousand people, including, of course, the official gentlemen from Washington. The bill of expenses will be presented to congress in the shape of a subsidy for Mr. Roach's steamship line.—Republican.

Mr. Stephens has introduced a bill in the house for the financial relief of the country and to facilitate a return to specie payment without injuriously affecting the commercial business of the country. The bill directs the secretary of the treasury, when the amount of a loan and bullion in the treasury shall exceed one hundred millions, to redeem the present outstanding legal tender notes in coin when presented in sums of one thousand dollars and upward.

There is one certainty in our political situation that the people should contemplate without flinching. The Republican party, as represented by Howe, Blaine and Conkling, will not be restored to power. If the country must make choice between those men and the Democratic party, the Democratic party will unquestionably obtain complete possession of the government.—Cin Com.

The house, on the 4th, by a vote of 132 yeas to 90 nays adopted the majority report of the committee on civil-service reform, declaring the position of door-keeper vacant. Messrs. Clark, Crittenden, Franklin and Fletcher of Missouri voted in the negative. Messrs. Bland and Metcalf did not vote. Other Missouri members voted aye.

Globe-Democrat: "The Missouri Greenbackers, or Nationals, or whatever else they may call themselves, have agreed to meet in state convention at Sedalia, on the 19th of June, to nominate a state ticket. It is the duty of all good Republicans to help this movement for the sake of the harm it will do to the Democratic party."